

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 53.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 23, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,119.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR MONDAY--Fair weather, followed by western portions by light snow or rain; winds shifting northeast and southeast, with slowly rising temperature and lower barometer.

DO YOU NEED

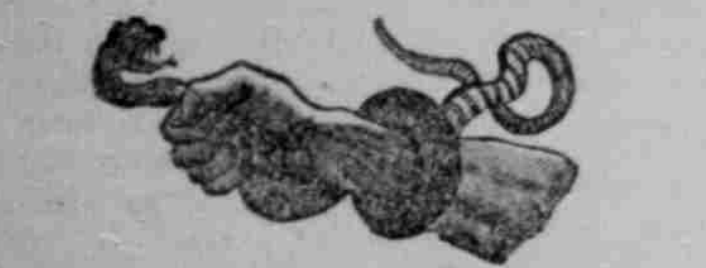
HOSIERY?

If so, is price any object? You can find more than Two Hundred Patterns and Qualities, ranging from 5 to 50 cents per pair, at the

WHEN Clothing Store.

Warranted to be below competition, or money refunded.

CATARRH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, Etc., For the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple head cold or inflammation to the low of small, taste and hearing, cough, bronchitis and indolent consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent and never failing. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for \$1.00. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Collins' Vitalize Electric Plaster instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain. A perfect Electric Plaster combined with a Potent Pain-Expeller. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes the system, restores the nerves, and cures all forms of Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, and all other pains. It is the only plaster in the world, sold everywhere.

SEE!

We have some choice bargains in Second-Hand Pianos. Among them are two Steinways, one Becker Bros. Parlor Grand, (new used but fourteen months old) and others. All of which we offer at very low figures. Call and see or write for full description.

Theo Pfafflin & Co.

32 and 34 North Pennsylvania St.
Knabe, Everett Pianos.
Story & Clark and Mason & Hamilton Organs.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Lubin's, Colgate's, Lush's, and Kieckhefer's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Florida and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Fine Toilet Soaps and Scented Tooth, Hair, and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES

ROOM! ROOM! ROOM!

We Must Have Room!

Every train that comes from the East is bringing its loads of HATS and CAPS for our New Department, which will be opened next Saturday. Thousands of workmen are busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to our enormous stock of New Spring Clothing, which will shortly be here.

To properly display all these new goods, we must have room, and to make room we will slash into the prices in such a way that our stock of fall and winter suits and overcoats will vanish. Buy a Sui Generis Overcoat now, when you can save from \$7 to \$12 on the price. A Medium-weight Suit can be worn at almost all seasons of the year in this climate, and will cost you \$5 to \$12 less than the new spring suits. Save money on an overcoat by buying it now. You can save 40 percent on what a similar one will cost you next winter.

See the wonderfully low prices at which we are closing out Broken Lots in our Boys' and Children's Department, Heavy Underwear and Hosiery being sold at just about one-half their original value. A fine line of Men's Cashmere Pants, equal to those sold all over at \$5, for \$3.50 at the

MODEL CLOTHING CO.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Late Secretary Folger Made Bitter Enemies by Performing Some of His Duties.

The Talk of an Extra Session Has About Subdued—Measures to Be Pushed.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Reviving the War Against the Late Secretary Folger.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The war against the late Secretary Folger seems to still continue, as is demonstrated by a contest going on in the office of Supervisor General of Steam Vessels. The facts seem to be that the late Secretary chose to exercise some of the rights of his office in the matter of discharges and appointments in the New York inspection service, which displeased the Supervisor General to a high degree. In several cases when the Supervisor General tried to have men removed and others appointed, the Secretary interfered. Charges were also preferred against the Supervisor General and entertained by the late Secretary, and in fact their official intercourse was very strained. It seems to be the policy of the Supervising Inspector's office to make that service a close corporation. The supervisors stand shoulder to shoulder with the Supervisor General, and if a man in the service displeases one, he is fought by the whole crowd.

A prominent New York gentleman met the Sentinel correspondent to-day and gave him the following facts about the present fight: Nearly three years ago Colonel Jesse H. Strickland, of Brooklyn, who had spent a number of years of his life at sea as first mate of different steam and sailing vessels, and who had gallantly commanded a regiment during the war, was strongly indorsed for a vacancy then existing among the assistant inspectors of hulls. The Supervisor General had a man he wanted appointed, and some way Strickland's paper did not reach Secretary Folger's hands. Meantime Naval Constructor Pook had given Strickland a rigid examination, and had recommended him highly for the appointment. Strickland was personally well known to Secretary Folger, and when the facts were brought to his attention he promptly appointed Strickland to the position.

Since Cleveland's election the Supervisor General has been looking around for anchors that would hold his official ship in the troubled Democratic sea. Places were needed for good Democrats who had influence with Cleveland, and who would use it to retain the Supervisor General. Two men were selected in the New York office to walk the plank. One was Caldwell and the other was Strickland. Strickland was asked to resign. His friends asked why? The answer came that he was incompetent. The Supervisor General was asked for specific charges. Finally they came—three specifications, which were absurd on their face. Meanwhile Strickland, though alleged to be incompetent, was kept at work, and has inspected three vessels since the charge was made. The funny part is that out of nearly seven hundred vessels inspected in the past three years by Strickland not the slightest accident has ever happened to any one of the vessels, his reports upon which the Supervisor General claims, showed his incompetency, were inspected one and two years ago, respectively. Yet it is only since Cleveland's election that the charge has been made. It has taken two years for the Supervisor General to comprehend the situation.

Strickland's defense, which is complete, was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday, together with the strongest indorsements of Strickland's ability and nautical knowledge, from his brother inspectors in the New York office—from the Old Dominion Steamship Company, Clyde line of steamers, the big East River Ferry Company, John Starin's line, and dozens more from nautical experts. Strickland may fall a victim to the Supervisor General's hatred of Folger, and will desire to hold his office under Cleveland, but there are half a dozen Democrats who want his place, and many experts who are ready to testify to his own unfitness for the position he holds. Secretary McCulloch will investigate the case, and the occupant sees in this an opportunity of killing three birds with one stone—to show his spite against the late Secretary Folger, get even with some members of Congress who failed to come to his aid when he had trouble with Folger, and to make his peace with the incoming administration.

Descendants and Relatives of Washington at the Dedication.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the monument yesterday there were present of the descendants and relatives of Washington: Mrs. Lewis Washington, Vice Regent for Virginia in the Mount Vernon Association; her step-son, J. B. Washington, of Pittsburgh, and connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Mrs. B. B. Washington and daughter, Miss Washington, of Frederick County, West Virginia; Miss Eliza Washington, of Charlottesville, West Virginia; Colonel Thornton Washington, of Texas; Bash-

rod C. Washington and S. W. Washington, of Charlottesville, West Virginia; Robert Washington, Westmoreland County, Virginia; George Washington, of Jefferson County, West Virginia; Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond, of Elizabeth, N. J.; great grand niece of Washington, Miss Virginia Mitchell, of Charlottesville, West Virginia; Miss Calhoun, of Richmond, and Myrtle C. Becker, of Washington. Nearly all the descendants were great grand nieces or nephews.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

No Special Session Now Expected—Condition of the Appropriations—The Senate Well Up With Its Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Randall, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, is of the opinion there will be no extra session of Congress. He says all the regular appropriation bills will be passed by the House before the end of this week. The Naval bill will be called up for further discussion to-morrow, and after its passage the consideration of the General Deficiency bill will be asked. The Appropriations Committee will report the Sundry Civil bill to-morrow, and Randall will endeavor to secure its passage on Wednesday under a suspension of the rules. The Fortification bill will probably be reported to the House by Thursday. It will be similar to the bill of last year, making provision simply for the repair and preservation of existing works. An effort will be made by the friends of the River and Harbor bill to secure at least an hour each day for its consideration until completed.

During the last six days of the session beginning next Wednesday, motions to suspend the rules will be in order at any time when the House is not in committee of the whole, or engaged with unfinished business; but in view of the large amount of work yet to be done on the appropriation bills, and the possible consideration of the silver coinage question, there is not much probability that many opportunities will be presented for taking advantage of this privilege during the week.

The Senate has under consideration the Pacific Appropriation bill, and it is expected action will be reached to-morrow, as the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations was in session all day Saturday upon the legislative Appropriation bill, and this measure will probably be ready for consideration in the Senate as soon as the Pacific bill is disposed of.

Senator Lapham's report on the Des Moines River bill remains the "unfinished business" for the morning hour. It is expected the Pacific Railroad bill and the Anti-Silver Coinage bill will be brought up during the week whenever an opportunity occurs after the morning hour. The Senate is keeping fully up with the House in its work upon the General Appropriation bills, and if those remaining are promptly sent over, there will be no extra session.

The Military Academy bill has become a law, and the District of Columbia and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills await the President's signature. The Army, Indian, Agricultural and Pension bills have passed both houses, and are in the hands of Conference Committees.

The Appropriation Committee of the House Held a Sunday Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Appropriations was in session at the Capitol to-day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill was completed and will be reported to the House to-morrow. It is understood the only important item of new legislation in the bill, is the provision to authorize the forwarding of the standard silver dollars free of charge from the sub-treasuries of the United States, to such banks as call for them.

The committee agreed to recommend the appropriation of \$500,000 for the New Orleans Exposition, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in paying off the present creditors of the exposition, in the order of priority of the lien, under the laws of Louisiana. The clause containing this appropriation, and the clause authorizing the Secretary to suspend the rules of the House to take up the bill, were passed by a vote of 100 yeas to 90 nays. The committee, by a almost unanimous vote, rejected the proposition to appropriate \$100,000 to transport the Government exhibit to the New Orleans Exposition to be held in the corner-stone of the monument.

A Boston Literary Man Drops Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Francis S. Drake, a well known literary man of Boston, who came here with the Boston Light Guards to attend the dedication ceremonies, dropped dead in the Tremont House to-night. Drake was a member of the Light Guards in 1848, when their corps escorted Winthrop to this city on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the monument.

New Orleans Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The attendance at the exposition was good for Sunday. The weather was cold and partly clear. As the mechanical department was not in operation, only a small percentage of the large exhibitors put in an appearance. To-morrow there will be a grand reception and opening of the exhibits of the colored people. The art gallery also opens to-morrow. The Educational Congress convenes to-morrow. The exposition one week, at the Tulane Institute. Educators from all parts of the country and Europe will attend.

Wants to Make Plows.

Special to the Sentinel.
KNOXSTOWN, Ind., Feb. 22.—The citizens of this place are anxious to secure more manufacturing, and steps are being taken to induce the Oliver Plow Company to visit this city. To-day a petition was forwarded to them for that purpose. Our moneyed

men say they would subscribe liberally and will offer substantial inducements. Our taxes are low and our location is good. Steps will soon be taken to induce the O. W. and M. to extend their road from Anderson through here over the old Shelbyville road to Cincinnati. The L. B. and W. which runs north of this place, would, by building a switch, secure another road to the east. Our water power is the best in the State. Parties desiring to secure locations for manufacturing would find it to their interest to visit Knoxville. With the O. St. L. and P. A. B. and W. Railway, and O. W. and M. and Blue River for water power, it is surely one of the best locations for manufacturing in the State.

SUDAN AFFAIRS.

General Buller Shells the Arabs and Defeats the Kaffirs.

KORTI, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Abu Klea says: "General Buller, who arrived here on the 15th from Gubat, commenced at noon on the 16th a systematic shelling of the Arab lines. Two well directed shots did the enemy great damage, one exploding amid a group engaged in placing a howitzer on the summit of a hill east of our sailors' fort, and another removing the wheel of a gun carriage. Lord Charles Beresford also did the enemy great injury with his Gardner gun. The honors of the day fell to Major Wardrop, who, with thirteen men, stole cautiously round the enemy's right, and found they had only 100 riflemen on the hills and no reserves. Wardrop's men keeping out of sight sent volleys at a range of 800 yards on the enemy's flank. Leaving one man at this point to continue the firing, he took twelve others and as quickly as possible pursued the same tactics at three successive hills, giving the Arabs the impression that fresh bodies of British troops were arriving. The Mahdi's forces became panic stricken, ceased firing and decamped without Metemneh, taking their guns and dead and wounded with them, a few Arab scouts only being left to watch movements. There has been no sign of the enemy since. General Buller advances to Gakdul as soon as reinforcements arrive from Kort. The British loss during the engagement was four killed and twenty-five wounded.

Arabs in the Mahdi's Uniform.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Newspaper correspondents with General Buller's force at Abu Klea telegraph accounts of the successful skirmish of the 17th inst., which the London papers magnify into a British victory. As Lord Wolseley has not sent a report of the affair probably it is regarded by him as insignificant. The withdrawal of the Sudanese to Metemneh is attributed to a want of water and other supplies. A dispatch from Kort says it is expected these attacks on General Buller will be renewed. The Sudanese around Abu Klea were the Mahdi's uniform, showing that a contingent has arrived from Khartoum. General Buller will be unable to resume his retreat until he obtains additional means of transportation. The second convoy with camels, which is being sent by General Buller, arrived at Gakdul on Friday morning.

Another Account of Buller's Skirmish.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Another account of the skirmish at Abu Klea, on the 17th, says: Before the rebels were driven back there was some very active fighting, but confined to the sharpshooters on both sides, as the Arabs did not come near enough to General Buller's entrenchments to make volleys firing. For the same reason, and also on account of the scarcity of ammunition, the Machine guns were not brought into action. The loss of the British were three killed and twenty-one wounded. General Wolseley thinks General Buller will be able to make his way back to Gakdul Wells without serious difficulty.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

An Important Seizure of Nihilist Documents.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The police at Dorpat, in the southern Russian Province of Livonia, recently made an important seizure of nihilist documents. They included several thousand copies of the terrorist manifesto, which had been printed on a secret press, and put up in envelopes to be sent to branch organizations and various local and imperial officials. There were several letters which proved the complicity of a student named Perelesoff, who had formerly been charged with connection with the nihilist plots, but who had been amnestied by the Government. In his rooms were found poison, weapons, money and a quantity of dynamite. Many other arrests have since been made.

Modifying Regulations—Proclamation Annulled.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Government has instructed the British authorities at Hong Kong to relax the regulation of the foreign enlistment act so as to permit the French men of war to coal and repair in ports under English control, upon condition that French squadrons exercise strict search without detaining English vessels.

The recent diplomatic correspondence between the British Minister to Peking and the Chinese Government contains a protest from the British Minister against the proclamation of the Governor of Canton, exhorting Chinese men to poison the French in Tonquin and Saigon, Singapore and Penang. The British Minister constrained Tsungli Yamen to annul the proclamation, and apologize for the mention of Chinese at Singapore and Penang, who are subjects of Great Britain.

Mrs. Beecher Taken Ill at Church.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The last hymn was being sung at Plymouth Church this morning when Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was taken ill in her pew. Her son helped her to the lecture room, when she was taken home in a carriage. Mrs. Beecher had a slight attack of paralysis of the muscles of the throat, with which she has been troubled before.

Frozen to Death.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 22.—Frank Warner was found frozen to death alongside the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, seven miles from the city, to-day. He had escaped from jail, yesterday, and had gone to sleep by a fire, which had burned out, leaving him to freeze.

DANVILLE, ILL.,

Is the Proudest, Most Prosperous and Promising City of Its Class in Suckerdorn.

It Has a Population of 12,000, and Its Business Men are the Most Public-Spirited in the State.

An Inducing Invitation to Manufacturing Establishments Seeking a Location.

A Sentinel Man Finds the Facts Corresponding With the Showing as Made by the Business Men's Association.

Sample Industries, Prominent Institutions, and Leading Citizens Mentioned—Notes, After-Flashes and Personalities.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 21.—This beautiful and substantial city, watered by the Vermillion River, and situated in the richest portion of Illinois, is the county seat of Vermillion County, and its future is bright with the promise that is born of its many natural advantages and the native energy of its business men. An association of these men has gathered the facts which we give below, a Sentinel representative having, by observation and investigation, verified them. Danville is the largest city in the eastern half of the State south of Chicago, excepting Joliet and Bloomington. The Garden City is 124 miles due north, while to the southeast 200 miles away is Cincinnati. Evansville, south, is 163 miles, Indianapolis 85, St. Louis 187, Decatur 75 and Bloomington 51.

DANVILLE, VERMILION COUNTY has an area of 1,000 square miles, contains within her borders about twenty-five towns and villages, nearly 200 miles of completed railroad, and had a population by the census of 1880 of 41,588—a population exceeded by but ten other counties in the State. By the same census her farms in 1880 were valued at \$15,000,000; live stock, \$2,028,000; produced 4,385,000 bushels of corn, 77,481 bushels of oats, 702,000 bushels of wheat, 51,000 tons of hay, 142,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, 151,000 pounds of wool, 715,000 pounds of butter, and orchard products valued at \$85,000. Danville is the commercial as well as the political center of this rich agricultural region. Besides the adjoining counties of Indiana, all wealthy in whatever goes to make an agricultural people prosperous and happy, are, by reason of their geographical position and railroad facilities, rendered as much tributary to Danville as though the myth of a dividing state line had no reality.

NATURAL MANUFACTURING CENTER.

Nature evidently designed the region in which Danville is situated to become a great manufacturing center. She is built on the edge of the northeast outcrop of the great central coal field of Illinois. This coal outcrop is nearly 150 square miles of territory immediately contiguous to Danville, the principal seams of which—the Danville and Grape Creek seams—are near the surface, averaging six feet in thickness, cropping out in many places along the streams, bluffs, ravines, or exposed with but a few feet of earth easily removed, enabling it to be mined at less cost than in any other known coal field.

THE COAL INTERESTS.

Besides the various strip mines, of which there are sixteen in number, employing from 300 to 500 men, and whose output for 1883 ranged from 1,000 to 30,000 tons, largely supplying the local demand, the most important mining operations are conducted by the Elsworth Coal Company in the immediate vicinity of Danville, which has a capital of \$400,000, operates ten mines, employs 1,500 men, and possesses the capacity to produce on board cars 6,000 tons of merchantable coal per day; and the Grape Creek Coal and Coke Works, located five miles south on the Grape Creek Branch of the C. and E. I. Railway, which employs 300 men, operates nine coke ovens, and ships and shipped in 1883 250,000 tons of coal and 1,200 tons of coke. The coke interest is in its infancy, thirty additional coke ovens being now (spring of 1884) in process of erection.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

Danville is in the midst of a region well supplied with ash, maple, hickory, black walnut and oak timber of the best quality for manufacturing purposes, and is in direct communication by rail with the great pine and lumber marts of the north and northwest and with the pines of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the vicinity of Danville are inexhaustible quarries of sandstone of good quality, the beds of the numerous streams abound in clean sand and gravel, while the clay lands east and north of the city afford superior material for making brick, tile and sewer pipe. Fire clay also exists beneath the Danville and Grape Creek coal seams of a thickness of twelve to fifteen feet.

DRAINAGE FACILITIES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Danville is situated on a level plain, 100 feet above the Vermillion River on the south and the North Fork of that stream on the west. Stony Creek, another tributary, flowing through the eastern portion of the city—these three streams, together with the sandy nature of the soil, underlain by gravel extending down to the shale immediately overlying the coal, afford unparalleled facilities for natural and easy drainage. In addition to the water supply afforded by these streams, twenty to thirty feet beneath the surface and above the shale is a vein, or rather, lake of living water of the purest and sweetest quality, easily reached by drive or other wells, furnishing an exhaustless fountain whence is drawn a cool and healthful water for all domestic purposes, and sufficient for the steam supply of a myriad of stationary engines. These two elements—pure drinking water and a natural drainage—have greatly to do with the exceptional healthfulness of Danville.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Communication with the outside world is direct by means of six railroads, operated by four corporations. The Wabash, St. Louis

and Pacific, with its numerous branches, affords direct connection with the East and Northeast through Toledo and Detroit, and with all points in the West and Southwest through Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois gives access through Chicago to the great Northwest, while the same company, operating the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Road, opens direct communication through Terre Haute and Evansville with the great Louisville and Nashville system, whereby all points in the South are reached with speed and comfort. The Indiana, Bloomington and Western gives the traveler ready access to Indianapolis and all points East, and with Bloomington and all points in the Missouri River, Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. The Cairo Division of the Wabash, through Park and Eastern and Southern Illinois to Cairo, opens direct the celebrated fruit and berry region, and connecting with the Southern system of roads at Cairo affords direct communication with New Orleans, Galveston, and other Southern and Southwestern points. The Danville, Olney and Ohio River Road is completed south to Olney, with Paducah, Ky., in perspective, and renders a wide scope of territory, heretofore devoid of access north by rail, practically tributary to Danville.

THE POPULATION. The population of Danville in 1880 was 1,632, in 1870, 4,751, and by the census of 1880 it had increased to 7,733; but within a radius of two miles from the Court House, which includes the villages of Germantown, south Danville, Tilton and the thickly settled territory contiguous to the city boundaries on the north and east, her total population in 1880 was slightly above 10,000, which since has been increased to not less than 12,000 people.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Neither the city nor the county has a dollar of bonded debt. A railroad debt still hangs over Danville Township, but it is being gradually extinguished and is by all considerations to have been a good investment. We have a convenient and commodious \$120,000 fire-proof Court-house and a \$50,000 jail, both newly built and paid for. The assessed valuation of real and personal estate in 1880 was, for the county, \$12,250,000, and for the city a little less the rise of \$2,000,000, property being assessed at about 30 percent of its real value.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

Danville has the latest and most approved system of water works, costing upward of \$125,000, with fourteen miles of mains and a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons daily; the streets are nearly all reduced to a uniform grade and the central portions are very generally sidewalked with flagstone and brick; six towers with five lights each, illuminate the city to its utmost bounds by the beautiful electric light; two gas companies furnish ample light for private consumers. The Citizens Street Railway Company, connecting the railroad depot with the hotels and all parts of the city and with Ellsworth Park, a beautiful tract of twenty-six acres within the city limits, its grassy plains shaded with all varieties of native forest trees, and through the midst of which flows the North Fork, which, dammed below, affords unequalled facilities for boating and fishing in summer and skating in winter. We also have a well endowed free public library, open day and night to the public, well supplied with current literature and possessing a large and well selected library of standard and miscellaneous books.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The more important manufacturing interests of Danville consist of the C. and E. I. Railroad machine shops, which employ an average of 200 hands; the Wabash repair shops and round house at Tilton, employing 100 hands; the Starch Works, having a capacity to consume 1,500 bushels of wheat daily; a woolen factory, employing fourteen hands; a barrel factory, employing forty hands; four large flouring mills, capable of manufacturing 825 barrels of flour daily; four carriage and wagon works, two foundries, two boiler works, two saw factories, steam laundries, steam bldg and blank book manufacturing, extensive brick yards, and many minor enterprises.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Danville has three banks—the First and Second National and a private bank. The two former have a capital of \$250,000, deposits averaging \$75,000, and discounts averaging \$60,000. Also seven building associations, which during the past few years have enabled hundreds of poor people to become the owners of comfortable homes at a cost to them of not a trifle above the monthly payment of ordinary rent for a period of eight to ten years.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

The jobbing trade, yet in its infancy, centers in two wholesale groceries, two hardware stores, one dry goods, one stationery, one tea and tobacco, and one mammoth music house, all doing a large and constantly increasing business.

HOTELS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Danville has three commodious hotels, whose reputation is first-class at home and abroad, and are popular resorts for all classes of commercial and other travelers. Two daily and five weekly newspapers dispense the local and general news of the day, and show themselves, one and all, wide awake to the interests of their readers and their growing city.

EASTLY AND FINALLY.

Danville has a Business Men's Association composed of 100 leading business men and firms, an efficient city government composed of a Mayor and a board of ten Aldermen, a Fire Department with two Sibley engines, 2,400 feet of hose, an ample supply of hose carts and ready access to 101 fire hydrants under the exclusive control of the department, a police force to insure good order at all times, etc., etc.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

of Danville, is the oldest banking house in this part of Illinois. It is the one hundred and thirtieth establishment under the National Bank act, and is the continuation of a bank for which, in 1850, its present President, Mr. J. G. English, with others became a signer. They continued the business until 1883, when with a capital of \$50,000 they were chartered as above. The present capital is \$150,000, and their deposits reach the large sum of \$450,000. We say large considering the scarcity of money, for at one time the deposits exceeded \$700,000. The career of this institution is remarkable and the confidence it enjoys is the result of strict integrity and great capacity in its officials. The best men in these parts do business with it, and not a few are interested in its success pecuniarily as well as from standpoint of safety and local pride. As above said its President is Mr. J. G. English. Mr. C. L. English is its cashier assisted by Mr. L. D. Cass. The cashier is the son of the Presi-